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SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT to indemnify the Estate of the late Major General NATHANIEL GREENE, for a certain Bond entered into by him during the late war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States shall and will indemnify the estate of the late General Greene, for the sum of eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight pounds six shillings sterling money, being the amount due on the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, on a certain bond executed to Messieurs Newcomen and Collet, by the said General Greene, as surety for John Banks and Company, and the interest thereon; excepting therefrom a certain conditional bond given in June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, for about one thousand six hundred pounds sterling, (be the same more or less) being part of the aforesaid sum of eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight pounds six shillings, which was to be paid, only in case the said General Greene should recover from the said Banks, or Banks and Company, a sum sufficient for his indemnity; Provided It shall appear upon due investigation, by the officers of the Treasury, that the said General Greene, in his life-time, or his executors, since his decease, have not been already indemnified, or compensated for the said sum of eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight pounds six shillings, except as aforesaid: And also provided, That the said executors shall account for a sum being about two thousand pounds sterling, (be the same more or less) recovered of John Ferrie, one of the partners of the said Banks and Company, by the said executors, to be in part of the indemnification aforesaid; and also shall make over to the Comptroller of the Treasury and his successors, for the United States, all mortgages, bonds, covenants, or other counter-securities whatsoever, now due, which were obtained by the said General Greene, in his life-time, from the said Banks and Company, on account of his being surety for them as aforesaid, to be sued for in the name of the said executors for the use of the United States. And the officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to liquidate and settle the sum due to the estate of the said General Greene, to indemnify the same, as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of this act. and to pay the same, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the said executors, to be accounted for by them, as part of the said estate.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED APRIL THE TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

[CONTINUED.]

THE export trade of the United States and the increase of the home consumption have placed the American produces on a very advantageous footing. The competition which exists in our markets, between the purchasers for the account of foreigners of various nations, for our own merchants, for the great consumption in the seaports and parts adjacent to the coasts, and for the use of the manufacturers, together with the occasional shipments made on their own accounts by the southern planters, by the millers of the middle States, and by the owners of the eastern fishing vessels, afford the cultivators and fishermen so many alternatives, that they can always obtain the best prices which circumstances will justify. In short, these several demands, at once various, steady, and extensive, efficiently support our agriculture: and though peculiar enterprize and faculties in commerce and manufactures, the power of capital, and an intimate knowledge of our trade and interior system, enable a particular nation to participate largely in the exports of the United States—the remainder of the world receive from us a very considerable value, and the variety of demand which the destination of our exports proves to exist, affords us certain relief from the consequences of the commercial errors of any of those countries, whose citizens are our consumers. Whenever such errors shall occur—or so far as they may have already taken place, to diffuse a knowledge of our resources among all nations, to inspire them with confidence in our laws and modes of dealing, and to convert our commodities by manufactures, into every shape which their occasions may require, will prove the efficacious corrective, by enabling us to obtain from wise nations a favorable market for our productions.

It is satisfactory to observe the regular increase of manufactured goods in our returns of exported commodities. The number in each of the two last years is upwards of one third, in a list which amounts to near three hundred articles. Hence we may infer, that the time is really arrived, when foreign trade is increased and enlivened by home manufactures. This idea, together with the domestic commerce produced by them, will be more particularly noticed in another place.

CONCERNING THE MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In considering this subject it will be unnecessary to adduce any arguments to influence the judgment of the eastern parts of the union. Many of our citizens near the sea-coast of the middle States are equally convinced of the beneficial effects of manufactures. The cultivators in the southern and western country, and a respectable proportion of our mercantile citizens are apprehensive of injury to themselves and to their country from the pursuit of this object. These are two descriptions of persons whom it is in every view our duty to satisfy, if the truth and reason will permit; and it is principally from a due attention to them, that the subject is proposed to be examined here.

An opinion has prevailed that the southern States will be sacrificed to the eastern, and in some degree to the middle States, by the plan of manufactures. It is plain, however, that as the soil of the eastern States is not equal to the production of a sufficiency of provisions and raw materials for their own use, they must resort to the more southern States for several raw marerials and for new supplies of provisions. It is known, too, that some valuable articles for manufactures cannot be produced but in the southern States, such as cotton, and indigo, and that tobacco is almost confined to them. The southern States and western country will have considerable advantages in the support which the home market of the manufacturers will give at all times, and especially in time of war (when freights will be high, and shipping scarce) to their agricultural and landed productions. Even now, in profonnd peace, it is the case. Hemp was delivered in the ports of the middle States, from the lands of the southern States, at less than five cents per lb. in 1791. Nothing would have kept it at that rate, but the rope and twine manufactories of the middle and eastern States. The breweries of Philadelphia draw nearly as much of their barley from the Chesapeak as they derive from the lands of Pennsylvania. These and other facts show the beneficial beginning of things. The manufacturers of ships and cordage throughout the union, procure from the southern States all their tar, pitch, turpentine, oil of turpentine, and rosin. The ports of Philadelphia and New-York, take three-fourths of their ship timber from them, justly preferring vessels of live oak and red cedar to all others. The owners of the coal mines of Virginia, enjoy the monopoly of all the supplies for the manufacturers of the more northern States, who live in the sea ports: a demand which is increasing rapidly. No lead mine of any consequence is yet worked, except one near the superior waters of James river. The southern States abound with iron, and have much more fuel of all kinds than the northern States, and they have streams for the most powerful water works. Few or no very abundant deposits of coal have been yet discovered further north or east than the waters of the Ohio and Chesapeak, even in internal situations. The iron manufactures of the United States are already important in value, and immensely so in point of utility, or rather of NECESSITY. Farms, manufactories, shipping, fisheries, fleets, and armies, all demand them. In short, the all-important landed interest would languish, and its progress in prosperity would be retarded in the counties of the southern States, even near the sea, if our present manufactures were to be abolished, and all future establishments of that kind were to be given up. BUT THEIR INLAND AND WESTERN COUNTIES CANNOT BE SUPPORTED, UNLESS MANUFACTURES SHALL BE PROMOTED AND INTRODUCED AMONG THEM. In the counties of Pennsylvania beyond the Allegany mountain, are 63,000 inhabitants, and probably 10,000 of these are farmers. The WOOL of that country is yet very inconsiderable—their furs are more abundant. From these two raw materials, no less than 10,140 wool hats, and 2,200 fur hats are manufactured yearly in thirty-three hatters' shops. Sail cloth (which, when manufactured, would be worth 30 cents pr. lb.) could be made at Pittiburg, Winchester in Virginia, Hillsborough, and Salisbury in North-Carolina, Camden in South-Carolina, and Augusta in Georgia, out of hemp, the value of which, there, does not exceed 4 or 5 cents. To bring a ton of hemp to the sea ports from those towns, except Augusta, costs from 35 to 40 per cent. of its value. To bring a ton weight of sail cloth from the same places to the same ports would not cost above 6 or 8 per cent. and the manufacturers' provisions and fuel are attended with similar savings. Deduct for a moment the demand of foreign commerce from both Alexandria and Winchester, and the latter would appear to be most vigorous and flourishing; because it manufactures more, having not so high a market for its provisions and raw materials. These observations apply with equal force to the whole State of Vermont and to all our interior country. The nation that supplies us with hempen, flaxen, and iron manufactures, takes immense quantities of hemp, flax, and iron from Russia. These Russian raw materials are purchased at the eastern extremity of the Baltic, are transported to another country and manufactured there, are transported hither, and haled through bad roads, 50, 100, 200, and 300 miles into our most productive countries which yield the requisite raw materials. These facts powerfully incite us to foster manufactures of the same kinds, there and elsewhere. Till that shall be the case, we shall continue to drag those raw materials through the same bad roads, and ship them under charges of carting and freight equal to a third, an half, and two thirds of their value, according to the distance. The present system of neglecting and repelling the establishment of manufactures, appears to occasion immense deductions from the profits of our lands; and due consideration, it is believed, would convince us, that the best interests, nay the necessities of our landholders require the introduction of some kind of manufactory in almost every vicinity.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ANECDOTE.

A COUNTRYMAN in Birmingham market (England) was observed to laugh while the Clerk was taking a quantity of butter from a woman, which was deficient in weight; the officer not being pleased with the fellow's want of decency, observed that it ill became him to laugh, adding, "I took two pounds from you last week"—"I'll lay a guinea of it," said the countryman—"Done," said the officer; and putting a guinea into the hands of an eminent tradesman, the countryman instantly covered it—and then with a sneer said, "had it been *two pounds* could you have taken it from me, was it not for being *short* of that weight that I lost it?" The officer attempted to explain, but the gentleman who held the stakes was so perfectly convinced, that he gave the countryman the two guineas immediately.

FRANCKFORT, February 12.

THE Emperor's troops certainly march to Brigaw, and they only wait the answer to the requisitorial letters for their passage to put themselves in motion: 20,000 men will be drawn from Bohemia, of whom 12,000 will proceed to Franconia, under the command of General Count Wallis, and 8000 to Suabia.

This measure, however, is only to cover the frontiers of the Low Countries, and the Austrian possessions in Suabia; but even, on that supposition, it is a measure that cannot fail being attended with bad effects.

They write from Berlin that the foreign department was never so occupied as at the present moment: couriers arrive and depart daily, chiefly to Petersburgh and Vienna. The affairs of France and Poland are the object of their labours.

PARIS, February 17.

On Monday the following letter, in the King's own hand, was received by the Mayor and the Municipality:

"*Gentlemen*,

"I have already mentioned to some of you the reports which are spread about my pretended leaving Paris: I thought that what I mentioned of it would have been sufficient for discrediting these reports; but as evil minded people continue to propagate them, in order to alarm the inhabitants of Paris, and to calumniate my intentions, I will explain myself clearly on my way of thinking.

"I know the duties which the Constitution imposes upon me, I will always fulfil them; but I also know the rights it gives me, and I will never refuse myself the power of making use of them. Nothing keeps me at Paris but my will of being there, as I think my presence necessary, and I declare, that I will and shall remain there; and whenever I shall have reasons to leave it, I shall not disguise them.

"I have to add, that if a person is not quite deprived of the use of his senses, or incurably perverse, he cannot entertain the least doubt of my inviolable attachment to the welfare of the nation, and the inhabitants of Paris.

(Signed) LOUIS."

MARCH 1. The three generals are still at Paris. Luckner is supposed to advise war, Rochambeau peace, and Fayette an offensive war in preference to defensive.

A division is talked of among the ministry, of which the minister of marine is the cause. Two of his colleagues are of opinion that it is impossible to support a man against whom the public opinion is so pointedly declared; and the rest, that he ought not to resign, and must be supported.

The Emperor's answer to the King's late representations, was communicated to the diplomatic committee on Tuesday, and is expected to be laid before the Assembly this day. It is long and elaborately ambiguous. The substance on the most favourable interpretation is:

That his Imperial Majesty does not wish to dissolve his alliance with France; that he never meant to interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom, nor to disturb the order of things established by the new constitution—only seeing the person of the King in danger, and the kingdom threatened with a total dissolution of government, he entered into engagements with the other powers of Europe, to succour the king and his kingdom, if necessary; that the political state of Europe, and the rank which France holds in it, made such engagements necessary to save her from ruin; that these engagements still exist, but that the execution of them depends on what shall pass in France; and that if the person of the king shall be menaced, if the republican spirit shall make such progress as to attempt the subversion of the monarchy, his Imperial Majesty will find himself obliged to interfere, in concert with the other powers who have an interest in maintaining the order and the balance of Europe. It inveighs against the republican spirit and the Jacobin societies, and concludes with a requisition for publishing it, that France and all Europe may be informed of his Imperial Majesty's desire to live in peace with the French nation, as long as the king and the new constitution accepted by him, shall be respected as they ought.

Yesterday the Prussian Minister presented a Declaration, professing the adherence of his master to all the points of the Emperor's answer.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1792.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the public debt.

MR. GILES propoſed a clauſe to be added to the firſt propoſition offered by Mr. Fitzſimons, the object of which was to preclude the admiſſion of the irredeemable principle in the debt hereafter to be ſubſcribed to the loan of the United States. Mr. Giles ſupported his motion by adducing ſundry reaſons—The creditors, by not availing themſelves in ſeaſon of the chance of ſubſcribing under the terms of the firſt ſubſcription—the government, ſaid he, are under no obligation to renew thoſe terms. He ſaid his motion is to have a ſubſequent operation, and therefore cannot be conſidered as an infraction of exiſting contracts—The irredeemable principle, he obſerved, is an exotic, and appears to have been adopted without a due conſideration of its applicability to our circumſtances—The funding ſyſtem of Great-Britain has proſtrated that government—the proſperity of that country is not owing to its financial arrangements; Great-Britain is in its decay; this government is in its youth—It is improper for us to uſe ſuch ſtimulants as may be neceſſary to induce vigor in age. The irredeemable quality is the reſult of neceſſity in the funding ſyſtem of Great-Britain; and that principle will operate its ruin. The argument drawn from a violation of contracts, applies as well to the firſt ſyſtem as to that now propoſed; the reduction of the intereſt was a violation of the original contract.

He then entered into a conſideration of the principle of equality, and ſhewed from the preſent ſtate of the debt, being part of it in the hands of thoſe who were inimical to the cauſe which this debt was contracted to ſupport, the obligation of the government to add to the gift which in fact has already been made to theſe people, by inſuting this irredeemable quality, may well be queſtioned. He added ſome further remarks, and concluded by ſaying, he hoped that a principle which would be ſo fatal to the United States, would be rejected, by adopting the propoſition he offered.

Mr. Ames offered various eſtimates, by which he demonſtrated that funding the debt on the principle now oppoſed, would not incapacitate the government from diſcharging it—on the other hand, it would facilitate the object greatly.

Mr. Lawrance obſerved that the oppoſers of the propoſed ſyſtem, after offering various motions, appear at laſt to be agreed in a ſpecific object. He denied that the conſequences which it had been ſaid reſulted from the funding ſyſtem of Great-Britain, had taken place: adverting to the operation of the ſyſtem in this country, he ſaid the obſervations were no better founded—With reſpect to the irredeemable quality, he ſaid it was not a novel circumſtance; under the old Congreſs, foreign loans had been made on a ſimilar principle—It is well known, ſaid he, that the old Congreſs contracted a debt which they could not diſcharge under ten years; and the payments then could be only made by inſtalments—No fault had ever been found with this tranſaction. He then entered into a general defence of the funding ſyſtem; and adverting to its operation, he ſhewed what had been done—the credit of the country had been raiſed from the loweſt ebb, and a larger ſum of the debt had been paid off, than any man in the country had any conception of—Here he noticed ſome remarks which had been offered yeſterday by a gentleman, who had ſaid that the Secretary had inſulted the Houſe by his propoſitions—and ſaid in his opinion ſuch reflections were not merited by an officer who had done ſo much for his country. He defended the irredeemable principle, and ſhewed the advantages which the country derived from it. He further remarked, that the government was not precluded from exerting its faculties in diſcharging the debt, to as great a degree as any perſon had propoſed, or as had been conſidered prudent; and while the United States are thus circumſtanced, the douceur to the creditors in the principle now oppoſed, is in fact no poſſible diſadvantage to the government.

Mr. Mercer ſaid the funding ſyſtem was not underſtood by the country at large, and he was not ſurprized when he found it was not underſtood in this Houſe—He was glad therefore to hear obſervations thrown out, which ſerved more fully to develope this ſyſtem.

The irredeemable quality he was aſtoniſhed to hear advocated by any gentleman in this Houſe, for ſure he was, that no meaſure of the government was more odious elſewhere, or more univerſally execrated. He adverted to ſome of the financial operations of the Britiſh government, and drew a compariſon which placed the funding ſyſtem of this country in a leſs eligible point of view than that of Great-Britain. He ſaid that by an eaſy proceſs it could be made to appear that one half, or at leaſt one third of the 6 per cents might have been paid off, viz. by borrowing at 3 or 4 per cent; this is the mode which the Britiſh miniſter adopted. He ſhewed from certain ſtatements, that this irredeemable quality operated to the injury of the holders of the 3 per cents of the United States. The Britiſh 3 per cents were at 100 per cent for a number of years together. He denied that the loans which had been made by the old government were on the irredeemable principle; he ſaid the terms were in favor of the borrower on exactly ſimilar principles with the contracts in common life. He introduced ſome obſervations of thoſe who had wrote on the ſubject of finance—he ſaid that funding ſyſtems had uniformly operated to the deſtruction of the common people; the principle has raiſed a ſplendid ſuperſtructure on no foundation whatever. He contraſted the ſituation of the modern with the ancient Dutch republic—He ſtated the enviable ſituation of the Swiſs Cantons—this he ſaid was an eulogium on the ſteady produce of labor and induſtry.

Mr. Gerry ſtated his ideas on the irredeemable principle; he defended it on the grounds of juſtice and policy. He then adverted to the operation of the funding ſyſtem—It had changed, he ſaid, the whole face of our affairs—had transformed us from the vaſſals of foreign creditors, to freemen—had revived the trade, agriculture and manufactures of the country; and placed the credit of the United States on an equality with that of the moſt flouriſhing European governments, and in a ſituation much ſuperior to ſome of them.

Mr. Heiſter, in a ſpeech of ſome length, oppoſed the irredeemable principle, and the funding ſyſtem in general.

Mr. Findley ſaid he was oppoſed to the irredeemable quality, he doubted whether it was not going beyond what is allowed by the conſtitution. He had heard it often ſaid that principle was infuſed into the ſyſtem on the idea of its being an equivalent for a reduction of the intereſt; this idea ſeems to be aſſumed by gentlemen, but he had not heard any of them adduce any reaſon in ſupport of it. He did not think it in any degree an equivalent, nor did he think the creditors conſidered it in any ſuch light. He was not unacquainted with many of the public creditors, they did not conſider this as an equivalent; the debtors in this caſe aſſumed the office of judges, and they only conſidered what was an equivalent. He admitted that the debt was above par; but common intereſt had not declined—it was in fact higher than at any period during the war; this he ſaid ſhewed that the irredeemable quality was not an equivalent; Hence he inferred the credit of the country was not ſupported by the funding ſyſtem; the preſent credit of the country is a nominal and deſtructive credit—therefore he inſiſted that admitting the reſidue of the creditors to loan on this principle, will not be giving them an equivalent: He conſidered the funding ſyſtem from the firſt, as tending to the intereſt—not of the citizens but of foreigners; it has given riſe to one bubble after another, which have deluded our citizens to their deſtruction. He denied that it had encreaſed the ſpecie, or circulating medium, or raiſed the value of the lands, or promoted the manufactures or induſtry of the country—the reverſe of all this he ſaid were facts; credit between man and man is leſſened, extravagance and immorality have ſpread their baneful influence. He then adverted to the ſyſtem generally, and reprobated it as a departure from the original contract, that contract which was moſt ſolemnly guaranteed by the conſtitution.

What is the obligation of the government in reſpect to the reſidue of the debt—he conceived that the preſent Congreſs was perfectly clear to act agreeable to the principles of the original contract, as much ſo as the firſt Congreſs. In providing for the reſidue he ſaid the government was bound to provide for it by a proviſion to pay 6 per cent. but not to pay intereſt on intereſt. Here he entered into a conſideration of the policy of funding the facilities—this he reprobated as unneceſſarily increaſing the public debt, and he could conceive of no other reaſon but that of encreaſing the debt which gave riſe to this meaſure—a meaſure which ought not to have been adopted, and ought to have been prevented by the States doing their duty. He denied the right of one Congreſs to ſay that another ſhall not provide for paying off the whole of the debt or of any part of it—for this reaſon he conſidered it unconſtitutional and ſhould vote againſt the irredeemable quality: He had no doubt of the right of Congreſs to alter the funding ſyſtem in regard to this principle, and that they would do it whenever they thought proper.

The queſtion being put on Mr. Giles' motion it was negatived, 32 to 25.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

The amendments of the Senate to the two following bills were taken into conſideration, and agreed to by the Houſe, viz. The bill concerning ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and the bill relative to the compenſations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impoſt and tonnage.

Mr. Madiſon, of the committee of conference on the proceſs bill, reported that they had met the committee on the part of the Senate, and had agreed reſpecting ſome of the amendments, but did not agree to others—this report was deferred for conſideration on Monday.

The bill providing for the ſettlement of the demands of A. W. White againſt the United States, was read the third time and paſſed.

The bill ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States, was further diſcuſſed—a motion to provide for funding a further ſum on account of ſeveral of the States, of their reſpective debts, being made, a debate enſued—The previous queſtion being called for, "Shall the main queſtion be now put?" it paſſed in the negative, ayes 24, noes 35—as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Goodhue, Gordon, Huger, Lawrance, Learned, Murray, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Sumpter, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward, Williamſon—24.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Boudinot, Brown, Clark, Dayton, Findley, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Lee, Livermore, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sturges, Treadwell, Venable, White, Wyllis—35.

The bill being further amended, at a late hour, the queſtion for engroſſing was put, and carried in the affirmative.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe, that they have poſtponed until the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, the conſideration of the bill ſent from this Houſe, intituled "An act for ſettling the demands of Anthony Walton White, againſt the United States"—alſo, that they have paſſed a bill regulating foreign coins, &c.---and that they have appointed a committee to wait on the Preſident of the United States, to notify him of the intended receſs.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the Houſe that the bill, entitled, "An act for granting and conveying certain lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his aſſociates;" alſo the bill for altering the time of the next annual meeting of Congreſs, have both received his approbation and ſignature. Adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Mr. Bourne of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the bill relative to the compenſations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impoſt and tonnage—and the bill to continue an act providing for mitigating and remitting certain forfeitures and penalties accruing under breaches of the revenue laws, and to provide for the payment of invalid penſions—The Speaker ſigned the above bills. Mr. Bourne reported that the committee had examined the bill entitled, an act concerning ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and found an error therein—the ſame was corrected by general conſent.

An engroſſed bill ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the public debt, was read the third time—The time of ſubſcribing is extended to the firſt day of March next—the books to be opened the firſt day of June next—the other blanks being filled up, the bill was paſſed.

A bill regulating foreign coins, was read twice, and committed.

The error in the bill concerning ſpirits diſtilled within the United States having been rectified, the ſpeaker affixed his ſignature to the ſame.

Mr. Bourne reported a bill making compenſations to the commiſſioners of loans for extraordinary expenſes, which was read twice, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The meſſage of the Senate, which informed the Houſe that they had appointed a committee to wait on the Preſident of the United States, and notify him of the intended receſs, was taken into conſideration, and concurred—and Meſſrs. Seney, Gilman and Grove appointed the committee on the part of the Houſe.

In committee of the whole on the bill concerning the claim of John Brown Cutting againſt the United States.

A motion by Mr. Kitchell to ſtrike out 2000 dollars and to inſert 1000, occaſioned ſome debate—the queſtion being put, the motion was negatived—The bill was then reported to the Houſe without amendment, and was ordered to be engroſſed.

The engroſſed bill for making compenſation to the commiſſioners of loans for extraordinary expenſes, was read a third time and paſſed.

In committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate, making alterations in the Treaſury and War departments. The firſt ſection, which provides for an accountant to the War department, was agreed to. The ſecond, which relates to the appointment of a commiſſary of military ſtores, it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out—this motion after ſome debate, was carried in the affirmative. Some other amendments were agreed to, and then the bill was reported to the Houſe. The amendments were taken into conſideration, and adopted with one exception. The bill was then ordered to be read the third time—it was accordingly read, and paſſed.

A bill concerning the claim of J. B. Cutting, was read the third time and paſſed—ayes 23—noes 22——As follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, B. Bourne, Clark, Fitzſimons, Gordon, Griffin, Heiſter, Huger, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Madiſon, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, W. Smith, Steele, Sterrett, Tucker---23.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, S. Bourne, Brown, Giles, Goodhue, Key, Kitchell, Macon, Moore, Schoonmaker, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sturges, Sumpter, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Treadwell, Venable, Ward, White, Williamſon---22.

On motion of Mr. Lee, the report of the ſelect committee on the memorial of Joſeph Ceracchi, was recommitted.

Mr. Seney, of the committee appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States, and inform him of the intended adjournment, reported that the committee had performed that ſervice.

The committee to whom was recommitted the memorial of Joſeph Ceracchi, brought in a report, which was read, and is highly honorable to the character and abilities of Mr. Ceracchi; but ſtates that it would not be expedient to provide at the preſent time for carrying into execution the reſolution of Congreſs, reſpecting the ſtatue of General Waſhington, &c.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the Houſe reſolved that when they adjourn, they adjourn to meet again at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that they have paſſed the bill making compenſations to the Commiſſioners of Loans, for extraordinary expenſes; and the bill ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States.

The Houſe took into conſideration their amendments to the proceſs bill diſagreed to by the Senate. The amendments of the Houſe to the 2d ſection which was to ſtrike out the words "and be at liberty to purſue the ſame till a tender of the debt and coſts in gold and ſilver ſhall be made," was the firſt—it was moved that the Houſe ſhould adhere, this motion, after debate was carried in the affirmative—ayes 30, noes 17—as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Clarke, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heiſter, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Lee, Livermore, Macon, Madiſon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Seney, J. Smith, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamſon, Wyllis—30.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, Boudinot, S. Bourne, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Hillhouſe, Learned, Murray, J. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sylveſter, Ward—17.

Adjourned till five o'clock.

FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The conſideration of the amendments to the proceſs bill was reſumed---the Houſe inſiſted on one, and receded from the reſidue of their amendments.

In committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating foreign coins, and for other purpoſes---Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The bill being read, a motion was made to ſtrike out the firſt ſection; on the queſtion, the numbers being equal, the chairman vored againſt the motion. The committee proceeded through the ſeveral ſections, they then roſe and reported the bill without amendment. The Houſe took the ſame into conſideration. The motion for ſtriking out the firſt ſection being renewed, it was agreed to. The ſections depending on this, which related to the rates at which foreign gold and ſilver coins ſhall paſs in the United States, were of courſe ſtruck out. The ſections relating to a copper coinage were agreed to---and the bill, as amended, was read the third time and paſſed. The title of the bill was amended to read, "A bill to provide for a copper coinage."

Two enrolled bills were reported; one, "An act making compenſations to the Loan Officers of the United States, for extraordinary expenſes"---the other, "An act ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States." The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

Mr. Key, after obſerving that it was of the utmoſt importance to provide for ſinking the public debt by the ſale of the vacant lands, moved to take up the bill for the ſale of the lands northweſt of the river Ohio---This motion being put, was negatived.

In committee of the whole, on the bill making certain appropriations therein ſpecified.

The committee proceeded through the bill without amendment.

Mr. Lawrance then moved that the report relative to the priſoners redeemed from Algiers, alſo reſpecting thoſe remaining in captivity, which report had been referred to the committee of the whole on the appropriation bill, ſhould be taken into conſideration. Two ſections were propoſed to be added to the bill, agreeable to the report, but after ſome debate were diſagreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that they have concurred in their amendments to the bill making alterations in the Treaſury and War Departments, with an amendment.

This amendment was taken into conſideration, and agreed to.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

An engroſſed bill making certain appropriations therein ſpecified, was read the third time, and paſſed.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that they recede from their diſagreement to the amendments of the Houſe to the proceſs bill—and that they agree to the amendments to the bill for regulating foreign coins, &c.

Mr. Bourne of the committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled, the following bills—viz. An act making alterations in the Treaſury and War departments—an act for regulating proceſſes in the courts of the United States, and providing compenſations for the officers of ſaid courts, and for jurors and witneſſes—and an act to provide for a copper coinage—The Speaker ſigned the above bills.

A bill to compenſate the ſervices of the late Col. George Gibſon, was taken into conſideration, in committee of the whole, and agreed to without amendment—It was then read the third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Murray called for a reſolution laid on the table by him a few days ſince—viz. Reſolved, that the ſame allowance per diem be made to the Preſident pro tempore of the Senate, as is given to the Speaker of this Houſe; and that a committee be appointed to report a bill accordingly—The reſolution was taken into conſideration—ſome difficulties being ſuggeſted, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Willis preſented the following reſolution in ſubſtance, that the Secretary of the Treaſury report at the next ſeſſion, as early as may be, the number and capacity of the ſtills in the ſeveral diſtricts and ſtates—the nett product of the revenue ariſing from the duties thereon, &c.—number of officers

employed in collecting the duties, &c.—This reſolution was adopted.

Mr. W. Smith called the attention of the Houſe to a report of the Secretary of State, on the ſubject of procuring freſh from ſalt water—and propoſed a reſolution purſuant to the Secretary's report, authorizing him to cauſe the ſeveral collectors to be provided with blank clearances, on the back of which ſhall be printed directions for the proceſs. This reſolution was agreed to.

Mr. Heiſter moved the following reſolution in ſubſtance—That the Secretary of the Treaſury be requeſted to report to this Houſe at their next ſitting,—The quantities, kinds and values of foreign merchandize imported into the ſeveral diſtricts of the United States, ſince the operation of the Revenue Laws—ſpecifying the ports at which ſuch importations were made and the laws under which the duties were paid; this reſolution was not agreed to.

Mr. Fitzſimons of the committee appointed to enquire into the cauſes of the failure of tho late expedition under General St. Clair, brought in a report, which was read—after a detail of facts; the report contains the following reſult in ſubſtance, That the failure of the expedition was principally to be attributed to the deficiency of the neceſſary articles of military ſtores, &c. the failure in the quarter-maſters' department, failure of the contractors and the want of experience and diſcipline in the army.

The commander in chief, General St. Clair, is fully exonerated from all blame or imputation whatever.

This report was ordered to be printed.

It was then moved by Mr. W. Smith that the Houſe ſhould reſolve that they would take the ſaid report into conſideration early in the next ſeſſion; this reſolution was agreed to.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, informed the Houſe that the Preſident has approved and ſigned the following acts:

An act relative to the compenſations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impoſt and tonnage: An act concerning ſpirits diſtilled within the United States; and An act providing more effectually for the national defence, by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe that the Preſident had notified the Senate that he had approved and ſigned an act for the relief of perſons impriſoned for debt—and an act to continue in force an act providing for mitigating or remitting certain forfeitures and penalties ariſing under breaches of the revenue laws—and to provide for the payment of invalid penſions.

The committee on enrolled bills, reported as truly enrolled a bill to compenſate the ſervices of the late Col. George Gibſon—which was ſigned by the Speaker.

In committee of the whole on the bill entitled an act, in addition to the act to provide for the Territory North Weſt of the River Ohio.

The committee diſcuſſed the ſeveral ſections, and made ſundry amendments, which were reported to the Houſe—The Houſe adopted theſe amendments, and then the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

A reſolution was offered for indemnifying the officers who have attended the committee of enquiry for their extra neceſſary expences, alſo for compenſating the clerk employed by the committee on this occaſion---laid on the table.

A meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe, that they concur in the reſolution authorizing the Secretary of State to provide the printed clearances, agreeably to his report.

Mr. Williamſon called up a report of a ſelect committee on the petition of ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of North-Carolina, praying Congreſs to authorize that ſtate to paſs a law impoſing a duty on tonnage, to be appropriated to defraying the expence of clearing obſtructions in the navigation of a particular part of that ſtate—the report is in favor of the petitioners, and was agreed to.

Mr. Parker moved the following reſolution: That the Secretary of the Treaſury cauſe ſuch returns to be made as will ſhew the quantities and qualities of the exports from one ſtate to another coaſtwiſe---to report the next ſeſſion---laid on the table.

An engroſſed bill, entitled, "An act in addition to an act to provide for the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio," was read the third time, the blanks filled up, and the bill paſſed.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that they have paſſed the bill making certain appropriations therein ſpecified, with an amendment---alſo, that they have paſſed the bill relative to the claim of J. B. Cutting, againſt the United States. The amendment to the appropriation bill, appropriates the ſum of 50,000 dollars, for the purpoſe of carrying on negociations and facilitating the intercourſe with foreign nations. This amendment was concurred in by the Houſe.

Adjourned till 6 o'clock, P. M.

The remainder of yeſterday's proceedings are unavoidably poſtponed till our next.

DUBLIN, February 28.

The popery bill received a firſt reading on Friday in the Houſe of Lords, and was ordered to be printed.

March 1. Yeſterday the Members of the Houſe of Commons aſſembled in the Coffee-Rooms, as the Houſe had been entirely deſtroyed by fire the day before.

The Speaker ſaid, he was happy in being able to inform the Houſe, that notwithſtanding the dreadful accident which had happened, none of the records or journals of the Houſe were deſtroyed, except the roll which contained the ſignatures of the Members, which had been burnt with the table upon the floor, in a drawer of which it lay.

A committee of the Houſe met in the Speaker's Chamber, which eſcaped the conflagration. They ſat a very conſiderable time, for the purpoſe of enquiring into the cauſe of the late dreadful fire which conſumed the Houſe of Commons.

None but Members admitted into the Chamber. We underſtand, however, that though ſeveral evidences were examined before the committee, nothing ſatisfactory tranſpired as to the real cauſe of that dreadful cataſtrophe.

Philadelphia, May 9.

Laſt evening Congreſs cloſed their ſeſſion—when both Houſes adjourned to meet again on the firſt Monday in November next.

Monday arrived here, in 38 days from Marſeilles, the ſhip Louiſa, Capt. Birkhead. The Captain informs, that the parties for and againſt the revolution, had, in ſome inſtances, proceeded to acts of violence, and that ſeveral perſons, on account of their political ſentiments, had been put to death.

A letter from Euſtatius, of 12th April, ſtates, that immenſe damage has been ſuſtained there and at St. Kitts by heavy rains, and that 30 lives were loſt.

The moſt recent accounts from Hiſpaniola, teem with diſagreeable repreſentations of the ſtate of affairs in that iſland. Diſſentions among the whites appear to be the cauſe of protracting the miſery of the colony. One of the three commiſſioners lately arrived there from France, is returned, and the other two have conducted ſo as to create many enemies. The troops that have arrived, do not amount to more than making up the loſſes previouſly ſuſtained by the inſurrection---and the inſurgents continue in force.

By the ſhip Catharine, from London, arrived at Norfolk, papers are received to the 6th March—in addition to the articles under foreign heads, the following miſcellaneous epitome of intelligence is extracted from them:—

The Auſtrian forces on their way to the low countries are truly formidable—the object, to ſecure the tranquility of the peaceable citizens, and prevent external attacks. The forces of the emigrant Princes appear to have no reſting place, they are perpetually ſhifting their quarters.

A rebellion now exiſts in the kingdom of Morocco, and it is ſaid the Spaniards aſſiſt the uſurper.—The affairs of the Dutch Weſt and Eaſt-India Companies, by articles under the Frankfort head, are verging faſt to ruin—and the credit of their bank is ſaid to be ſo low, that the merchants will not truſt their money in it.—On the 27th February M. Marbot preſented to the National Aſſembly, in the name of the extraordinary committee of finance, a plan to ſubſtitute for the whole maſs of aſſignats now in circulation, other aſſignats, ſo fabricated as to defy forgery or imitation. The Aſſembly referred this to the three committees of finances.—The political augurs foretell miſchief from the frequent conferences between the Miniſters of Pruſſia, Spain and Sardinia, and Prince Kaunitz. The concourſe of ſpectators to ſee the Turkiſh Ambaſſador enter Vienna, was as great as that on the arrival of the Pope, in 1782.—A treaty offenſive and defenſive, between Auſtria and Pruſſia, is ſigned.—An article under the Leyden head, of the 28th February, ſays, there can be no doubt that France will be vigorouſly attacked in the month of April or May, if between that time and then, affairs ſhould not be changed by the civil war which appears on the point of breaking out—The ſame article ſays, there are but French emigrants in Holland, notwithſtanding there is no cabinet in Europe more active than that of the Hague.—The French funds are in ſuch diſcredit at Amſterdam, that 1000 French livres were offered on the exchange for 160 Holland florins. Notwithſtanding theſe accounts, peace and general tranquility appear to prevail in France; and the Aſſembly are proceeding with ſpirit in the adminiſtration of the government.

The bills to repeal taxes, as opened in the Britiſh budget, have been read the third time, and paſſed the Houſe of Commons.

The remains of Sir Joſhua Reynolds were buried with great funeral pomp, after laying in ſtate at Somerſet-Houſe. Forty-two mourning coaches, a mute on each ſide, and 46 noblemens' and gentlemens' carriages attended and formed the proceſſion.

Doctor Prieſtly has been unanimouſly elected ſucceſſor to the late Doctor Price, and has commenced his miniſterial labors accordingly.

CONGRESS.

The new government when it was adopted, was known to have many evils to redreſs, and many good things to attempt. It is a pleaſant retroſpect which we have now to take. We find that every ſeſſion has advanced the work which the ſenſe of America as well as the preamble of the conſtitution has marked out as the duty of Congreſs. Two primary objects appear to have given birth to the new form of government. During the war, all America felt the want of national credit. Our liberties were expoſed to extreme hazard, becauſe Congreſs had only paper means of reſource.—It is true a free people ſupplied by an ardent enthuſiaſm in the common cauſe almoſt every thing that was wanting. But at length time that cools all ſtrong emotions, and adverſe fortune exhauſted the powers of paper money. The illuſtrious General in his farewel letter, Congreſs in their addreſſes to the people, the attempt to prevail on the ſtates to grant the five per cent. impoſt, and the general ſenſe of America, ſhewed the neceſſity of a government adequate to the ſupport of national credit. Accordingly, Congreſs in the 2d ſeſſion made proviſion for the public debt, and in doing it, they have not been unmindful of the other common object, the protection and advancement of our trade and manufactures. The laws which impoſe duties on imported articles, have given a ſpur to the activity of trade and manufactures. The wealth of the nation has grown with its induſtry in a wonderful manner. Experience, the judge of nations, and their forms of government, has decided in favor of the American.

Among the objects of the preſent ſeſſion, the proviſion for the Indian war has been the moſt adverſe. The government has nothing to hope for. It has more than land enough to ſell—and as to the honours of victory, experience has not afforded much to expect. Neither the pride nor the cupidity of the adminiſtration could deſire the continuance of the war.—Unwelcome as the proſecution of it certainly is, government had no choice to make. The frontiers were bleeding.—An enemy, ſcorning peace, can be made to forbear only by chaſtiſement.—The war with the Indians, which has continued ever ſince that with Britain, impoſes a heavy burden on the people.—Yet the duties impoſed will cheriſh manufactures, and encourage the raiſing of hemp, flax, cotton, and various products of the farms. The ſucceſs of manufactures is now put beyond hazard, and the demand for raw materials will increaſe that intercourſe between the different ſtates, that mutual dependence and common intereſt, which every friend to the union will rejoice to ſee.

The alterations made in the exciſe law are intended to conciliate the affections of the complaining part of the country. The rate of duties holds out ſignal advantages to the manufacture of grain ſpirits. They will not ſurely condemn a law which affords to thoſe who produce grain, who diſtil the ſpirits and who conſume them, a preference, which conſidering the duties on all other ſpirits, gives them reaſon to deſire the continuance of the law, rather than its total repeal.

All America has a common intereſt in the encouragement of the cod-fiſhery. The fiſhermen as a militia by ſea, afford a ſecurity to the exports and imports of the nation in time of war, which is abſolutely indiſpenſable.—We have no other means of effecting the ſame important end. The act for the encouragement of the fiſhery, while it coſts no money, will haſten the naval ſtrength of America to a very early maturity.

At length a mint is eſtabliſhed, and the coin of the United States being regulated with accuracy, we ſhall no longer be ſubject to the capricious changes of the foreign ſtandard; a copper coin will be of no ſmall accommodation and ſaving to the poorer claſſes of ſociety.

The militia law will probably ſeem a feeble ſyſtem to many perſons verſed in military affairs. The great difference of the militia laws of the ſeveral ſtates is ſuch, that ſome will improve, and others perhaps run retrograde in conſequence of this law of the United States. But improvements and amendments will be made from time to time, and it is to be hoped that eventually this act will not be one of the leaſt perfect parts of the national ſyſtem.

Of all the ſubjects which have occupied Congreſs, none has been ſo fruitful of debate as the law apportioning repreſentatives. The conſtruction of the conſtitution adopted and expreſſed by the Preſident in his objections to a bill preſented to him, finally prevailed, and has become a law.—The people of the United States have reaſon to felicitate themſelves that the difference of opinions in reſpect to apportioning repreſentatives turns on ſmaller inequalities than any other nation has in its aſſemblies.

The law for admitting the unſubſcribed debt to be loaned, completes the ſyſtem of credit, excepting the proviſion for the ſtate debts, which at the next ſeſſion many expect to ſee aſſumed.

The humane purpoſes of Congreſs in favor of the invalids are in ſome meaſure thwarted by the unconſtitutional objections of the judges. It might be arrogant to expreſs a doubt whether the opinion they have expreſſed be ſound.——It is hoped the invalids will not be neglected.

The table of Congreſs is ſtill covered with buſineſs, Yet the people have reaſon to hope it will in due time be diſpatched, under the direction of the ſame national principles which they have ſeen adopted thus far by Congreſs.

Some part of the meaſures of government may want wiſdom, and ſome parts of the country may want moderation and candor, but on the whole, no nation has proſpered more, or enjoyed tranquility in a greater degree than the United States ſince the eſtabliſhment of the preſent happy conſtitution—and ſurely none can look forward into futurity with more pleaſing anticipations.

Since government has a right to pay off its debt in full proportion to its ability, with what propriety can it be ſaid that the debt is irredeemable?

There is nothing which gives general, much leſs univerſal ſatisfaction. Some complain of the adminiſtration of the new government, while they acknowledge the conſtitution to be excellent: Others conſider the ſyſtem as eſſentially defective, and ſay that there is the greateſt danger of its imperfections being overlooked, in the wiſdom and ſplendor of its adminiſtration.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Adriana,	Robertſon,	Liverpool
Louiſa,	Birckhead,	Marſeilles
Brig Molly,	Raſer,	Havre de Grace
Betſey,	Ruſſel,	Port au Prince
Sch. Sally,	Smith,	New-York
Dolphin,	Dunbar,	N. Carolina
Sloop N. Y. Packet,	Bailey,	New-York
Carlton,	Wilſon,	Hiſpaniola
Rainbow,	Mackie,	N. Carolina
Betſey,	Lewis,	Aux Cayes
Speedwell,	Smith,	New-York
Ranger,	Story,	Savannah
Lively,	Bunker,	Rhode-Iſland
Roba,	Eaſterbrook,	N. Carolina
Dolphin,	Carhart,	Virginia

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that transfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the transfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order,

JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *TO comprize in the present volume of this Gazette all the Laws which are and may be enacted by Congress in the present session, it will be necessary to extend the numbers to the last of May. The fourth volume, therefore, will commence with the beginning of June—and will be printed on paper of larger dimensions than the present, provided the Editor's receipts of arrearages shall enable him to do it---the price to continue at* Three Dollars *per annum.*

Three years are nearly expired since this publication first made its appearance; during which, scarcely a single instance has occurred of remissness in punctually dispatching the papers from the Printing-Office—their failures in reaching the subscribers, have been owing to causes which were entirely beyond the controul of the publisher. Under the new regulations of the Post-Office Department, the Subscribers for the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES *may therefore promise themselves the advantage of the strictest punctuality on the part of the Editor—which, aided by that energy we have the greatest reason to expect will distinguish the superintendance of the Gentleman now at the head of the Post-Office Department, will ensure a steady transmission of Newspapers to all parts of the Union.*

LIEUTENANT'S-OFFICE, APRIL 17, 1792.

NOTIFICATION.

To the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia and Northern Liberties, and the Districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk.

THAT they are to meet and exercise in Battalion, under their respective Officers, on the following days, commencing the first Monday in May:

The Artillery, and First Battalion, on the 7th day of May,
Second Battalion, on the 8th do.
Third Battalion, on the 9th do.
Fourth Battalion, on the 10th do.
Fifth Battalion, on the 11th do.
Sixth Battalion, on the 14th do.
Seventh Battalion, on the 15th do.

THOMAS PROCTER,
Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

☞ The present Officers commanding Battalions, and the Officers of the several Companies, are to perform their duties respectively on the above field days.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the first day of July ensuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and bounded on the East by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is first rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an easy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marsh, from which (by an easy ascent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing stream of water runs through this tract, on which is a seat for a mill, and in which is good sport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and small game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the season. A good mansion-house, garden, and necessary out-buildings; an orchard of the best kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a spring crop putting in. Apply to Dr. JOHN GIBBONS, in Arch-street, Philadelphia; Mr. HENRY WATERMAN, at the Washington, on the Bristol road; or to Mr. JOSEPH BALDWIN, at Neshamany Ferry, or Mr. BARNET DUREEN, same place, Bucks County. The purchaser, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the residue, paying interest. May 5. (ep.tf.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY VIRTUE of an order from JOHN HOLMES, EDMUND WEATHERBY and BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esqrs. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Salem, directing us to make Sale of so much of the Lands of BENJAMIN CRIPPS, in the Township of Manington, in the County of Salem aforesaid, as will defray the expences attending the division or partition of Lands held in common between ABRAHAM HEWLING and the aforesaid Benjamin Cripps, agreeably to an act of Assembly, &c. In pursuance of the above order, will be Sold by public Vendue, a tract or piece of Land (or as much thereof as will defray the above expences) being part of the above, situate and bounded by Lands of Job Shreeve, the aforesaid Abraham Hewlings, and others, on seventh day 26th of May next, 1792.—At the house of Henry Sparks, Inn-keeper in Salem aforesaid—by

WILLIAM GOODWIN,
JOHN WISTAR and
THOMAS CLEMENT, } Commissioners.

20th April, 1792. 4w.ep.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the subscriber now lives, situate in Elizabeth-Town, in the state of New-Jersey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finished in the very best manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and stocked with a good assortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Esq. in New-York, or the Subscriber, on the Premises.

May 2, 1792. (12w3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the interest for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, standing on the books of the Treasury, and of the Commissioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

Certificate Lost.

WAS Lost, on the 17th inst. a CERTIFICATE, Numbered 59,490, granted to LEWIS NICHOLA, for the sum of 307 24-90th Dollars, dated the 1st of May, 1784, and signed by JOHN PIERCE, Esq. marked with the letter *I.*---Whoever has found the same, and will return it to CLEMENT BIDDLE, Esq. Notary Public, at No. 62, in Front-street, south of Market-street, or to the Printer of this paper, shall be generously rewarded.

April 18, 1792.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(PRICE 6*s*.)
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-Street, near Fourth-Street,*

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miss More's Essays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioness of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letter to a new married Lady
6. Miss Chapone on command of Temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies

THE editor of this publication hopes, from the established reputation of the several tracts of which it is composed, that it will be found a more complete system for the instruction of the female world, than perhaps any other extant.

A volume, under the present title, was lately published in England and Ireland, and had a most rapid sale, having been purchased by almost every lady of taste in those kingdoms. To this volume the editor has added Miss More's Essays—Mrs. Chapone's letters on the government of the temper—and Swift's letter to a young lady newly married. These have considerably enhanced its value, and he doubts not, the ladies on this side of the Atlantic will be as generous in their encouragement of a work intended for their advantage as those in England and Ireland have been.

*** SETS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AS several gentlemen in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore disappointed in their applications for complete sets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, *the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now and will henceforward have a constant supply of sets on hand;—such gentlemen, therefore, as please, may be furnished with sets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at sixteen dollars.*

This work will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America.

Said CAREY *has lately published,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, 6*s*.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5*s*. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2/9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15*s*.
5. Necker's Treatise on Religious Opinions, 6*s*.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Observations, 4/8
7. American Constitutions, 4/8
8. Doway Bible—neat, 6 dolls.—elegant, 50/2
9. Vade Mecum, 1/10½
10. Charles Grandison, abridged, 1/3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2/6, in blue paper 1/10½
12. American Jest Book, in two parts, bound, 4/6
13. Select Poems, 1/3
14. Think well on't, 1/10½
15. The Christian Economy, 1/10½
16. Smith's History of New-York, 9/4½.
17. Garden of the Soul, plain 3/9—elegantly bound 5/7½.

Of said CAREY *may be had, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Quills, Ink-Powder, Writing-Paper of various kinds, Bonnet-Paper, Pocket-Books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-Stands, Message and Playing Cards, &c. &c.*

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eastwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cribs, waggon-house, a capacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *small* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar posts, and rails of chesnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Discount and Deposit be authorised to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Cashiers of the said offices give duplicate receipts for such payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt sufficient to complete said shares, upon being produced at the Bank, shall entitle such Stockholders to certificates for full shares, and to all the benefits of the Resolution of the Board of Directors passed the 21st instant, relative to completing shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authorised to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Resolved, That each Share so compleated, shall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the first day of the month next succeeding the day of compleating such Shares.

Resolved, That so much of the quarter's interest upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforesaid, as shall have accrued before the first day of the month next succeeding the completion of such Share, shall be received by the Bank, and paid to the persons who shall have transferred the same.

By order of the President and Directors.

(eptf.) JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

Published this day, and to be sold by
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Bookseller, No. 54, Second-street, South—and by all the principal Booksellers in Philadelphia—Price ⅜ths of a Dollar,

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Respecting the
CONTESTED ELECTION
For the Eastern District of the State of
GEORGIA.

CONTAINING the petition of General *James Jackson*, against the election of General *Anthony Wayne*, and the proceedings relative to the Resolutions directing the mode of conducting the Trial; with a sketch of the debates from the commencement to the end of the business; including the speeches of the parties, a sketch of Mr. Lewis's defence, council for General Wayne, and the concluding speech of General Jackson, for which he received the applause of the auditors: also, the subsequent proceedings of the House respecting *his right to a seat* after the election of the sitting member had been declared illegal.

Together with a *SUPPLEMENT*,

Containing a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of Georgia, relative to the Impeachment of Judge *Osborne*; taken from the papers sent under the seal of the State, and produced in Congress by Mr. Baldwin, which were rejected.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON, *Bookseller,*
At the Stone House in Second-Street,
The First Volume of
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS:

Consisting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic documents, intended as materials for an History of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge; and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The design of this compilation being to preserve and exhibit a regular series of the most important and authentic documents relating to the history of America, from its discovery by Columbus to the present time, it must be peculiary interesting to all who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of this subject.

April 4. (ep.1m)

Farms & Mills for Sale & Lease.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on the Turnpike Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Rister's-Town, about 6½ miles from the former; containing about 430 or 440 acres of good farming land, 70 or 80 acres of which are excellent grass ground; about 170 acres are cleared, upwards of twenty whereof are made meadow; the residue abounding in good timber, and other trees for enclosure and fuel: There are two apple-orchards thereon, and buildings that may do, for the present, for an Overseer and his family.

Also, a Tract of LAND, containing about 600 acre, within two miles of the same road, and about 18 or 20 miles distant from Baltimore-Town; about 700 acres whereof are cleared, well enclosed and improved by culture and with valuable buildings, some excellent meadow, near 20 acres, made.

Also, a small FARM, on a public road leading to said town, about the same distance therefrom as the last described land; containing 103 acres, whereon is an excellent apple-orchard, but no other improvements of much value.

The two first above-mentioned Farms are furnished with slaves, stock of each kind, and all necessary implements of husbandry, which may be had with them; they are sown with wheat, which promises an abundant crop;---the business of the last of the two has been, for nine years, and is now, conducted by a skilful industrious Manager, who may be continued in the management, on terms.

TO BE LET,

A FARM, on the said Turnpike Road, leading from Rister's-Town to Winchester, Taney-Town, Frederick, and Hager's Town; whereon is erected a large commodious brick house, that has been used for some years past as a tavern, and, by a tenant qualified for that business, could be made an excellent stage; within a few rods of which, and on the main Falls of Petapsco, is also erected a GRIST-MILL, now in good order for Merchant-Work, with a new SAW-MILL, and Land therewith.

For the title and terms of sale, and the lease, of all or any part of the above valuable property, apply to

THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore County, March 7. 1792. [6t]

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*

☞ WANTED, the First Volume of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES—for which SIX DOLLARS will be paid by the EDITOR.